FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1844. [NO. 1393.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

A CARD.

DOCTOR T. N. CAMERON has associated Dr. W. P. MALLETT with him in the practice of Physic, &c. One or the other of them may generally be found at their Drug Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel. Should the services of both be at any time required, no additional charge will be made.

Feb. 7, 1844. 92-2w

☞ Carolinian copy.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Saturday night the 27th ult., a middle sized iron gray HORSE, 5 years old. He disappeared from Angus McDonald's, 8 miles South East of Moore Court House, on the Fayetteville road, and was seen two days after at Morrison's Bridge on Little River, 20 miles from Fayetteville.

Any information will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid for his delivery.

ANGUS CAMERON. (Millwright.)

Johnsonville P. O., Cumberland Co., Feb. 6.

D. GILCHRIST,
Surgeon Dentist,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 14th inst. He will take a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain some ten or twelve days, for the purpose of attending to his profession. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay will be short.

Feb'y 1, 1844. 92tf

Carolinian copy.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind foot white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers,

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

William McKay *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and replevy the same, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1843.

92] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* Kenneth Vuncannon and William Latham.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, and replevy, answer, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the Land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand

Witness, P. W. Wooley, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the 68th year of our Independence.

92] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* William Latham and Kenneth Vuncannon.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, and replevy, answer, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the Land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand

Witness, P. W. Wooley, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the sixty-eighth of our Independence.

92] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having returned to Fayetteville, will contract to erect Buildings or attend to any business in the line of his profession. He has several vacant Lots on Haymount, which he will sell low, or erect Summer Residences on them on reasonable terms for those who wish to purchase.

GEO. S. HODGES.

February 3, 1844. 92-3w

STEAM ENGINE, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers having abandoned the idea of rebuilding the "Fulton Steam Mill," will positively sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 22d February, all the Machinery and Fixtures belonging to the Company, consisting of

3 Boilers of 32 horse power, made by Watchman & Bratt,
1 pair 4 ft. Mill Stones, made by Dannelly, of Moore County,
1 superior set Blacksmith's Tools,
2 Log Carriages,
2 framed Houses and Chimneys,
1 Chimney, containing 50,000 Brick,
1 Chain, 120 feet long, for drawing logs,
A quantity of cast Cog Wheels, Irons, Bolts, Screws, Chains, &c. &c.

The Boilers are uninjured, as they were encased in a brick wall detached from the main building.—The Mill Stones, together with a large lot of Cast Irons for the Wheat and Corn Mills, were never used. If application is made to either of the Subscribers before the Sale, any or all of the above Property would be sold on a credit until the 1st January next.

S. W. COLE,
D. McIVER,
J. D. SMITH,
E. S. & G. S. HUBBARD,
Surviving Partners.

Wadesborough, Jan'y 24, 1844. 92-2w

LAW SCHOOL
In Harvard University.

THE SPRING TERM of this School will commence on February 23, 1844.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, and also a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence, for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile business and pursuits. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the Bar embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law, which are common to all the United States, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the mercantile profession is more limited, and embraces the principal branches only of Commercial Jurisprudence, to-wit: The Law of Agency, of Partnership, of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, of Insurance, of Shipping, Navigation, and other Maritime concerns, and of Sales, and, if the student desire it, also of Constitutional Law. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar municipal jurisprudence of any particular State; but the students are assisted by the Professors, as occasion may require, in their private study of the law and practice peculiar to their own States. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr. Greenleaf, Royal Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendence of the Law School.

No examination and no particular course of previous study are necessary for admission; but the student is expected to produce testimonials of a good moral character. He also gives a bond in the sum of $200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues; or deposites, at his election, $150 with the Steward, at the commencement of each term.

Students may enter the school in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits.—But they are advised to enter at the beginning of those studies, rather than at a later period, as the most useful to themselves. They may also select what particular studies they will pursue.

The fees are at the rates of $50 a term, and $25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term; for which sum, without any additional charge, students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 7,500 volumes, the College Library, and the text-books; and they are admitted free to all the public lectures in the University.—They may also study any foreign language taught in the University for $10 per annum. The price of board varies from $2 25 to $3 50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to $1 25 per week. Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished at cost, by the Steward, if the students desire it.

The Academical year, which commences on the Friday after the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each term.

All students who have pursued their studies in the Law School for three terms, or eighteen months, or who, after having been admitted to the Bar, have pursued their studies in the Law School for one year, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 12, 1844. 92-4w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live: Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SUPERIOR CASTINGS.

WE have received a large supply of Lincoln County N. C., CASTINGS, said to be equal to the celebrated Caron ware, consisting of

Pots from 1 to 15 gallons,
Ovens and Spiders of all sizes,
Kettles and Spice Mortars,
Dog Irons, and back plates for chimney places,
Wagon Boxes,
Extra Spider and Oven lids, assorted sizes, very handy for persons having good Ovens with broken lids.

ALSO,

200 bbls. superior Portland Potatoes, for planting and eating,
10 hhds. superior new crop Cuba Molasses.

COOK & TROY.

Jan'y 27, 1844. 91-3w

IRISH POTATOES.

80 BBLS. YELLOW IRISH POTATOES, For sale by

D. GEE & CO.

Jan'y 24, 1844. 90-4w

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 27th day of March next, the Subscriber will offer for sale his Household and Kitchen Furniture; several young Horses, one of which is a Stallion, sired by the celebrated Yaman, imported from Arabia, and said to have been sold to a company for $11,000; one yoke of Oxen and Cart; a Jersey Wagon; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a beautiful pair of Berkshire Hogs; a quantity of heavy Pork in salt; and Lard, Corn, Wheat, and Provender. Also, Farming and Smiths' Tools; one Cotton Gin; one copper Kettle and Cap. Also, a large Cast Kettle. All of which will be offered on a credit of twelve months.

ELI HARRIS.

Montgomery County, Jan. 9, 1844. 91-4w

J. W. CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Sumter, Greene, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, and Marengo. Office, Linden, Marengo Co., Ala.

References, { Hon. D. L. SWAIN, Hon. ROBERT STRANGE.

January 24, 1844. 91-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 20.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of March next, (it being the first Monday in the month,) at 12 M., the following Tracts of LAND, 1600 Acres in 7 Tracts, formerly the property of John McAlister, deceased.

290, the Home Place; 50 West side of Cape Fear, joining John McNeill and others; one Tract joining John C. Williams and others; one Tract on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera; the others adjoining the Home Place.

TERMS.—Six months' credit upon bond and good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Jan'y 22, 1844. 90ts

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 24, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, 84 Prizes of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter ditto	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 19, 1844. 90-td-pd

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

"UNDIMINISHED CONFIDENCE."

We have remarked that several of the locofoco meetings of the Van Buren wing have published to the world that their confidence in the patriotism, wisdom, republican principles, &c. of Mr. Van Buren is *undiminished*.

Is the assertion true? Is their confidence undiminished since 1840? Has the secession of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and the disaffection of the whole South left Mr. Van Buren in statu quo? But grant that Mr. Calhoun is nobody—that the Southern portion of the Democracy have no weight—still without an *increase* of confidence, and of voters too, we should think the chance of the New Yorker's election must be rather slim. By our arithmetic, he must change 72,500 votes in his favor, that were against him in 1840, or he will be defeated still.

The horse-jockey who warranted his horse thus, must belong to that wing. "Put him with a heavy load behind him at the bottom of a hill *and he is thar*," said the jockey. The experiment was made by the purchaser, and the horse *was "thar,"* and staid thar till he was taken out of gear. Mr. Van Buren will be at the bottom of the hill with that dead weight of 145,000 upon him, a long time, if that majority is only "undiminished." He may as well be taken out of the harness. He can't pull, if he would. He may be a "mighty willing little fellow, but he can't quite reach."—*Whig Clarion.*

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

I avail myself of the polite offer, contained in an editorial article which appeared in your paper a few weeks since, to transmit for publication the following notice of the object for which the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina has been established.

By the Constitution which has been adopted, the President of the University for the time being, is ex officio President of the Society, and all communications, therefore, made in pursuance of the suggestions contained in the paper referred to above, may be addressed to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
D. L. SWAIN.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Of the University of North Carolina.

The recent publication, under the direction of the Public Treasurer, of the "Indexes to Colonial Documents," preserved in the "State Paper Office," and the "Office of the Board of Trade," in London, will serve much more effectually than any preceding work, to direct and limit the inquiries of the historian to the proper objects for research.

The first charter of Carolina was granted March 24th, 1663. The earliest settlement within our borders probably preceded this date by a few years. From the time of the first settlement until the close of the Proprietary Government in 1726, these offices, when properly examined, will probably afford numerous, if not ample materials for history. This result is not certain, however, and the presumption in relation to it rests mainly on the few references to this period, in the "Indexes" mentioned above, and the statement contained in Mr. Gallatin's letter, prefixed to the publication, that "there will be found among the records of the Board of Trade, under the heads of 'Carolina' and 'Properties,' documents of a date prior to the year 1729, that relate to North Carolina, and are not included in the Index."

From the commencement of the Royal Government, in 1729, until its annihilation by the Revolution, a very slight examination of the "Indexes" will satisfy the inquirer, that there is no necessity to seek for information elsewhere. All the books, pamphlets and newspapers ever published in North Carolina, together with all the documents and manuscripts now in the State, would, in relation to the history of the regal government of the Colony, constitute a comparatively meagre collection.

The most obscure and critical portions of our history, are the periods extending from the first charter to the termination of the Proprietary Government, (1663 to 1729—66 years,) and from the era of the Mecklenburg Declaration (May 1775,) until the organization of the General Government, (4th March, 1789.)

With respect to the former period, as has already been intimated, much valuable information may probably be drawn from the archives of the mother country. In relation to the latter, it is certain that little knowledge can be derived from foreign sources, and that every day's delay in the prosecution of inquiries at home, diminishes the prospect of successful research.

This Society has been established, first, for the purpose of endeavoring to excite such interest in the public mind, in regard to the history of the State, as may induce the Legislature to adopt early and efficient measures, to obtain from England the most interesting documents in relation to the Regal Government, together with such papers as may be found to reflect light on the obscure history of the Proprietary Government of Carolina, and, secondly, to collect, arrange and preserve at the University *as nearly as may be possible* [illegible] co-pies of every book, pam- a-per published in th[illegible]29; troduction of the P[illegible] in all books publishe[illegible] our own or foreig[illegible]s, ry of C[illegible]ecia cords, documents [illegible]ape within the State, that may te the history of the American I

Though many valuable pap with this most interesting peri irrecoverably lost, enough rema the most sceptical, that Mr. statement, that "there was no doubtfulness in North Carolina; that no State was more fixed or forward," is sustained by clear and indubitable testimony.

The Society indulge the confident expectation, that our most enlightened and patriotic citizens will co-operate heartily in the attempt to collect and perpetuate these memorials, and they earnestly solicit communications from gentlemen every where, who have it in their power to contribute in the slightest degree to the undertaking. They have ascertained the existence, in various families, of collections of letters, written during the Revolution, and shortly subsequent to it; and beg leave to suggest that, in many instances, the arrangement and preservation of these relics, under the auspices of this Society, may prove to be the most appropriate and enduring tribute that can be paid to the memory of the writers and actors of those eventful and illustrious days.

The first Annual Meeting will be held in Gerard Hall, Wednesday, June 5, 1844, (the day preceding the Commencement of the University.)

The Introductory Address will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina; to which public attention is respectfully invited.

DAVID L. SWAIN, *President.*
ELISHA MITCHELL,
JAMES PHILLIPS,
JOHN DB. HOOPER,
MANUEL FETTER,
WILLIAM M. GREEN,
CHAS. M. F. DEEMS,
Executive Committee.
RALPH H. GRAVES,
Treasurer and Librarian.
ASHBEL G. BROWN, *Sec'y.*

University of North Carolina, Jan'y 1844.

Mr. Clay's Private Fortune.—Some time previous to 1820, Mr. Clay suffered deeply by suretyship, and was obliged to be absent from Congress two or three years to get his affairs righted in the practice of his profession. No man has sacrificed more for his country in a pecuniary point of view than Mr. Clay. As no lawyer ever had better chances, he might have acquired one of the largest fortunes in the Union, if, instead of devoting his life to the public, he had spent it in his profession. Mr. Clay is frugal in his habits, though not parsimonious. "Here is a hundred dollars," said Mr. Clay to a young man, handing it over to him, when he came to consult him for the recovery of an estate that belonged to him by rightful inheritance. "Take this," said Mr. Clay, "and when you want more call on me." This is a fair specimen of the man. Notwithstanding this liberality, Mr. Clay has saved a comfortable & unembarrassed estate.

We can add our testimony to the fact stated in reference to the young man who consulted him upon his suit for an estate. It was communicated to us about two years since by the gentleman himself. Contrast this with the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in a case which had some claims on him. A poor widow, with her child, whose husband died while on business in this city during Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, called upon him and stated that her husband was an old constituent of his, and had suddenly died here, and asked means to get back to her friends. What did he do? He gave her *a dollar!—Washington Standard.*

"Smart Bargains."—Mrs Ellis, in "the Wives of England," makes the following judicious remarks, which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon those who are blessed with this world's good:

"Above all things to be guarded against in making bargains, is that of *taking advantage of the poor.* It is a cruel system carried on by the world, and one against which Woman, with her boasted kindness of heart, ought especially to set her face—that of first ascertaining the circumstances or degree of necessity of the party we deal with, and then offering a price accordingly. Yet how often do we hear the expression, "I get it done so well and so cheaply, for poor creatures, they are in such distress they are glad to do it for any price!" And a pitiful sight it is to see the plain work and fine work that is done on such terms. A pitiful thing it is to think of the number of hours which must have been spent, perhaps in the endurance of hunger and cold, before the scanty pittance was earned, and to compare this with the golden sums so willingly expended at some fashionable milliner's, where, because the lady of the house *is not in want*, the kind hearted purchaser would be sorry to insult her feelings by offering less."

There is a good deal of saucy wit in Lord Byron's anecdote of the fair astronomers. He says, some literary ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested in astronomy to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied, that they had a great curiosity to see whether there was really a *man* in the moon!

"I can't imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers should grow gray so much faster than the hair on my head."

"Because," observed a wag in reply, "you have worked so much harder with your jaws than your brains."

On Thursday last, the 19th instant, our esteemed fellow citizen, the venerable Mr. John J. Van Voast, entered upon he *one hundred and fourth year of his age.* Gifted by nature with a healthful and vigorous constitution, Mr. Van Voast has lived a life of activity, sobriety, and temperance. As a consequence of these virtues he has acquired a decent property, and appears to have had his full share of happiness.

Schenectady Cabinet.

Captain Wm. B. Shubrick (U. S. N.) has been appointed by the President of the United States (and confirmed by the Senate) to be [illegible] of the Bureau of Provisions and the Navy.

Tenantless.—The Petersburg [illegible]igencer says there is not a single [illegible]ed in the Petersburg jail, which the morality of a town con-[illegible],000 inhabitants.

LO-CO-FO-CO DEFINED.

We have just heard a new explanation of the meaning of this appellative, which we publish for the special benefit of all concerned. It was given to a noisy clique of brawling, pot-valiant politicians in one of our towns, who habitually congregate at the bar-room of the principal Hotel, to luxuriate on the beauties of Locofocoism and whiskey. A stout, brawny Kentucky drover, who stood six feet and upwards in his stockings, a dear lover of Henry Clay—as all true-hearted Kentuckians should be—had endured their "wisdomical" lucubrations, and provoking taunts, until he could bear it no longer. And in the bitterness of his soul, he pronounced them all a pack of "*Loco Focos.*" A pert disciple offered to bet that he could not tell the meaning of the word. "Not tell the meaning of that word!" quoth he of the "Bloody ground." "Well, what is it?" "You all know well enough, what *Lo* means —*low* in principles, *low* in patriotism, *low* in righteousness; and now particularly *low* in spirits. Well, *Co* means the company—the whole gang of you; in short, the *low company.* Then as to *Fo*, it is as easily seen as told. It means *foe* to your country's best interest, *foe* to a good currency, *foe* to American labor against the labor of English paupers, and to cap the whole, *foe* to Henry Clay, the d——est cleverest fellow in all creation. Well, the other *Co* is the company of all this, *foe company*; and together, forms a kind of double *copartnership*, of which you seem to be very active members, my friends." They looked at his fist, and his eye, and were *discreet.—Whig Clarion.*

The Charge of "Bargain and Sale."—A Tennessee paper states, that at a late meeting of the Whigs of Jonesborough in that state, Col. Jno. A. Aiken, heretofore a Democrat, came boldly forward and declared himself for Henry Clay. In the course of his speech he said that he was 'a member of the legislature of Tennessee at the time the resolutions were adopted, charging Henry Clay with bargain, intrigue, and corruption,' and that he voted for them. He had lived to see that he was then in error—had done that great and good man injustice—and as an honest man he took back that vote. If he were now in the legislature, he would vote to repeal that vote of the legislature."

A Long-Lived Lady.—The Dubuque Express of the 29th of December, says: "Mrs. Butterworth, the mother of one of our most estimable citizens, attended church on Christmas day, leaning upon the arm of our worthy Mayor. This lady is aged about one hundred and seventeen, and is remarkably active for a person of that age. She remembers distinctly of the battle of Culloden, and of the Pretender escaping and attempting to secrete himself in Ireland. A few years ago she danced quite briskly at the wedding of her son."

Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.—A farmer near one of the Duke's estates being reduced to the necessity of selling his farm, the Duke's steward bargained for it at a price much less than its fair value, and informed his grace of the cheap purchase he had made. 'Cheap, sir! I want no man's land cheap, replied the Duke, and then gave orders to have two proper persons employed to survey and appraise the farm. They reported it to be worth several hundred pounds more than the shrewd steward had agreed to give, and the Duke directed the full sum thus reported to be forthwith paid to his needy neighbor, saying—'I can better afford to pay a fair price, than the owner can afford to take an unfair one; and bear in mind, Mr. Steward, that I want no man's land cheap."

The Duke never did himself more honor.

Warlike.—The following resolution was lately presented and disposed of before the Legislature of Mississippi:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the negotiations between the Governments of Texas and Mexico, be referred to a select committee of five members, with instructions to bring in a bill to declare war against Mexico."

The resolution was at once rejected amid laughter and applause.

"Punch" advises the public to remember that time is money; but that it does not follow that a man is a capitalist who has a great deal of it on hand. The same sheet also informs us that on the 6th of September, 1843, the British swimming society dined together. The members are so devoted to the cause that after dinner their *heads began to swim*; but, by sticking to the wine, they *kept themselves above water.*

High Water in Mississippi.—A man called on his friend the other day and found him on the top of his house a fishing!—Another man tells us that the water is so high where he lives that he has to go up stairs to bed in a boat!—*N. O. Picayune.*

A friend, wishing to praise the accommodations of a new hotel in the West, says, "Our old friend Swan draws a crowded house, and he can't be beat in the way of feeding, watering, and roosting folks." They seem to have a dialect peculiar only to that section of the country.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation making known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the Chickasaw Indians in 1832 and 1834, shall be held at the Land Office at Pontotoc, in Mississippi, on the 2d Monday in May next.

An honest Hibernian tar, a great favorite with Nelson, used to pray in these words every night, when he went to his hammock: —"God be thanked, I never killed any man, nor no man ever killed me; God bless the world, and success to the British Navy!"

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—The piteous appeal of the Editor of the Carolinian to "the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of North Carolina," has disarmed me. But I would fain hope that the lesson may teach him to be a little more modest and discreet. The people of North Carolina do not treat all strangers with equal liberality and hospitality—only as they may merit the exercise of those virtues. It is very convenient to deny an intention to make insinuations. But to credit the denial I must suppose that the Editor did not understand the meaning of the language he employed.

BOB SHORT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: You will recollect, that by the District Convention held in your town in November last, by the Whigs of the Fifth Congressional District, it was forcibly impressed upon the Whigs of the several Counties composing said District, to organize and constitute themselves into Clay Clubs, for the purpose of discussing Whig principles, elucidating Whig doctrine,—the doctrine, principles and claims of their acknowledged leader, to the highest gift within the reach of a free, intelligent, and sovereign people, —and for the general advancement of the Whig cause. Again, by the 6th resolution unanimously adopted by that large, intelligent, patriotic and wise body, composing the late Whig State Convention, held in the City of Raleigh in December last, so ably representing almost every County in the State, and selected to reflect the will and wishes of the people, it was forcibly recommended to the citizens of each County in the State, to form Clay Clubs, with a view more effectually to disseminate Whig doctrine, discuss Whig principles, and set their views correctly before the world.

I am happy to perceive that those suggestions, founded in wisdom, have been kindly received, considered and acted upon by a few Counties in this District and many in the State.

It is, however, mortifying to me (though but one of the humble Whigs in this my native County,) to disclose the reprehensible fact, that those salutary suggestions, emanating as they did from the sober second thought of the judiciously selected representatives of a prudent and intelligent people, have hitherto passed unheeded in "gallant little Moore." Believing that all this is wrong, even I, though but a novice in politics, have ventured gently to feel the political pulse as to the propriety of establishing *Clay Clubs* among us. And what, sir, has been the result? When I went to the farmer and broached the subject to him, his ready response was, "True, sir, we ought to have a Clay Club. I go for it. I doubt not it will greatly advance the success of our glorious principles in the great ensuing political contest. But you know, sir, I have no time to attend to those things. Go to such a one and such a one, good Whigs and true, that have leisure time at command." When I go to "such a one," he tells me he is for the formation of a Clay Club heart and hand; but inquires who will join us? You know that neighbor such a one, and Mr. such a one, though good Whigs, could not be got to attend or take a part in a Clay Club meeting, though they were to join us. And another, professing to be a Whig, has told me that "in these hard times, men ought to attend closely to their own business, and that he supposed Clay would hardly spend a day to elevate him (this sage Whig,) to the Presidential Chair!" Possibly, Mr. Editor, such a train of reasoning might be expected from a rabid, cornered Loco, or a nominal supporter; but surely, surely, such flimsy sophistry has never been resorted to by Whigs in gone-by days. A Whig farmer no time to spend for the advancement of those sacred principles, for the success of which he has been struggling for the last fifteen years!—Principles, by the triumph of which, a few hours' labor would as much enhance the value of his purse as would the labor of a day under the present golden reign of humbuggery! And shall a Whig, residing in a County thinly populated and much divided in political sentiment, be ashamed to join a small band of his political brethren, to advocate their sentiments and explain their principles, because the multitude refuse to join in doing good? Had such been the reasoning of that small band, the framers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, possibly seventeen millions, now *freemen*, would yet have been groaning beneath the galling yoke of foreign oppression. And let it ever be borne in mind, that the object of those *Clay* associations is not, as credulous Whigs may suppose and sage Democrats contend, the worship or promotion of any man; but the advancement of sacred principles, and thereby the promotion of *that man* whose proven integrity and acknowledged ability deserve it. But, Mr. Editor, I have most wofully digressed. In the outset I simply designed asking you, who I believe very generally possess the entire confidence of the Whigs of this District, that, through the medium of your valuable paper, you again impress upon the Whigs of each County the propriety of forming Clay Clubs, and especially that you impress it on the Whigs of "gallant little Moore."

OLD MOORE.

Moore County, Feb'y 6, 1844.

[illegible] our power to [illegible] the success of [illegible] we can add any thing to [illegible] appeal. He must have but little [illegible] who does not feel and acknowledge [illegible] of unanimity and united action.

Observer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society, held at Rocky River Meeting House, in Chatham County, N. C., on 25th December, 1843, the following resolutions were offered by William Albright Esq. and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, it is proposed by the Fayetteville Temperance Society, that a State Temperance Convention be holden in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 22d of February next.

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Society highly approve of said proposed Convention, and that we send a[illegible] Delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint [illegible] to said Convention.

The Chairman appointed, under the last resolution, the following gentlemen, viz:—Wm. Albright, Esq., John [illegible], Esq., Dr. Martin Stanly, [illegible]

Evans, Rev. Ashbel Nelson, Joseph Dixon, William Euliss, Esq. And, on motion, the President and Vice President were added to the appointment.

On motion, the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer was requested to publish the foregoing in his paper.

ISHAM COX, *Pres't.*
BENJ'N WAYS, *V. P.*
ROBT. WOODY, *Sec'y, pro tem.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a Regular Meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening, January 2d, 1844,

Resolved, That this Society appoint Fifty Delegates to the State Temperance Convention to be held at Fayetteville on the 22d of February, 1844.

Rev. S. Colton,	Wm. T. Frizell,
John H. Cook,	Frederick Moore,
S. T. Hawley,	F. T. Ward,
E. J. Clark,	J. H. Pearce,
J. H. Hawley,	H. Lecte,
H. Potter,	T. W. Blake,
S. G. Smith,	Dr. M. M. Troy,
Neill Smith,	Cornelius Kelly,
W. McL. McKay,	B. Rose,
J. C. Leonard,	John McCaskill,
S. A. Mims,	John M. Stedman,
Rev. Adam Gilchrist,	Thos. R. Murphy,
J. T. Gilmore,	A. A. McKethan,
C. V. Guie,	Elijah Fuller,
H. B. Sedberry,	J. Waddill, Jr.,
Samuel Mims,	J. B. Walton,
Joshua Whaley,	A. G. Stacy,
Arch'd M. Campbell,	John K. Warden,
A. J. Erambert,	John McDonald,
Arch'd McLauchlin,	D. R. Bell,
H. Erambert,	Chas. T. Gardner,
C. D. Nixon,	Mark Russell,
J. W. Hawly,	Rev. B. English,
David Anderson,	Waddil Cade
Edward W. Barge,	Wm. McLaurin.

THE QUESTION STATED.

We have never seen the great points of difference between the Whigs and Locofocos more clearly, concisely, and eloquently stated, than in the following

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE RICHLAND CLAY CLUB.

The issue now presented to the people of the United States is between Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren.

We organize ourselves to promote the election of the one, and to oppose that of the other, and pledge ourselves to each other to promote this double object by all fair and honorable exertions—and we are happy to believe that these exertions are like, for the honor and welfare of our country, to be crowned with success.

In avowing our opposition to Mr. Van Buren and his party, we but proclaim that we are where we always have been.

We were opposed to him when he betrayed us on the tariff of 1828, and fastened that bill of abominations upon us.

We were opposed to him when Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hayne thought him unworthy to represent the United States at a foreign Court.

We were opposed to him when he was the prime favorite of the man and subtle spirit of the councils, which sought to enforce upon us, through blood and massacre, the oppression which we had determined to resist.

We were opposed to him when he and his were opposed to the Compromise, and endeavored to defeat that healing measure, that the sword instead of the olive branch might be sent us.

We were opposed to him, while as the familiar of the Jackson administration, he sustained and encouraged it in that long and appalling series of executive usurpations, the desperate struggle against which created, and gave name to the Whig party—a name by which it was baptised from the living fountain of patriotism.

We were opposed to him because in his person were consummated the triumph of the executive, which nominated and secured his election as successor to that vast mass of usurped power, which threatened to overwhelm the Government.

Up to this period, and throughout the long and gallant struggle against Mr. Van Buren and his party, the State presented an undivided front. It is pleasant to look back to that honorable though unsuccessful struggle; how, with one voice and one heart, we pressed into the Whig ranks, shoulder to shoulder in the glorious and undismayed minority; fought for the country and the constitution, against a policy which was sapping the foundations of both, and a power which never before was wielded by any President—and it is mournful to reflect that even before that war was finished, and just as the fastnesses of power began to reel and totter, divisions arose amongst us—and not only peace but reward and honors were offered to those who had been the object of our attacks. We, however, weakened though we were, stood firm in our position; saw in his honors but the triumphs of Executive power; and in all his leading measures that spirit of Executive aggrandizement on one hand, and of anarchy on the other, which is the very nature and essence of his party.

An unexampled majority of a suffering and indignant people pronounced the expulsion of his dynasty.

And now the question is of a Restoration. The history of the Stuarts and the Bourbons, has not enamoured us of restoration—nor do we believe that the solemn and decisive judgment pronounced three years ago will be reversed. There is no instance yet [illegible] our history of a *restoration*, and we [illegible] least with endeavor to avert such a calamity.

Upon what ground do the opposite party [illegible] to power? Were they not [illegible] fairly tried—had they not all the advantages of place and patronage? What can they promise that they had not done, and w[illegible] did they do that had not better have been left undone? They found the country prosperous, they left it in ruin.—Have they any new measure—any new purpose—any new principle? They found the public faith pure, they left it tarnished and a by-word. They found us with a currency—they left us non[illegible]. They found the public administration with the purity of a young Republic—and peculation became the rule and not the exception.

Their mere absence from power has recovered the country; and in [illegible] that great public crime and evil, [illegible] ment cannot skulk the responsibility has not been an official d[illegible] Mr. Van Buren left others.

We are opposed to the restoration executive usurpations, of soldier [illegible] of Bankruptcy and [illegible] Spoils and Plunder; of Repudiation and Dorrism; to the restoration of a corrupt and broken down party, in which there is already such a dissolution of continuity that its limbs are dropping apart.

While we are thus decidedly opposed to the party of Mr. Van Buren and its leader, we offer our warm and cordial support to that Whig party which came into existence in the memorable contest against executive power. It has its origin in the maintenance of law against power; of privilege against prerogative, and the supremacy of the Constitution.

We are in favor of the election of Mr. Clay. He is a man in his own right, not fostered and fashioned into a fictitious consequence by a patron or a party, but cast by his Maker in a noble mould of manly proportions—and so endowed that in all the emergencies of his country, she has been willing to lean upon him and sure to find succour and support. His voice during the war raised the nation like a trumpet call.—To him, with others, was confided the re-establishment of peace.

When the Missouri controversy endangered the permanency of our institutions, his master spirit presided over the storm and calmed its raging. And when again the reckless oppression of Mr. Van Buren and his party threatened and insisted upon drenching our soil in civil blood, he stood forth between the contending parties and proclaimed peace.

Courage, Patriotism, Eloquence, no one denies him.

He has, as it were, passed into History, and men of all parties point to him as a worthy and illustrious son of the Republic. His course is straight-forward in the broad light, firm in the consciousnes of honor and conviction of right. No cloud or mist around him; no staggering in his step; no stooping; no quailing. Those who concur with him know they will not be deceived; those who differ, respect in him a bold, candid adversary—and all award to him the palm of a warm and broad patriotism, and of a bold and noble nature.

That we do not fully concur in all Mr. Clay's opinions of public policy, is most true. There are points of difference between him and us; between us and Mr. Van Buren there are no points of coincidence—for in the double aspect of his professions, in the sliding scale of his opinions, in the evanescent coloring of his principles, there is nothing that we can comprehend or trust.

On the great questions of Tariff and Abolitionism, Mr. Caly is, to say the least, as much with us as his rival. On the last, he is as safe as public pledges, private interest, common sympathy, birth, education and destiny can make any man.

On the Tariff, he is pledged to the Compromise, and has never failed on fit occasions to avow his adherence to it, and no one distrusts the avowal of Henry Clay.

Upon the whole, we repose our confidence in Mr. Clay, as one qualified and disposed to conduct the affairs of this great Republic, wisely, honorably and firm'y; who in all his counsels will be prompted by patriotism and guided by wisdom and experience; and who will have at heart, always, his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country.

CONSTITUTION.

1st. This Association shall be called the *Richland Clay Club.*

2d. It shall be its purpose to promote the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency.

3d. Any person may become a member by subscribing the Constitution.

4th. A regular meeting shall be held on the first Monday in each month.

5th. A correspondence shall be opened with similar institutions throughout the country.

6th. Every member of the Club shall contribute what sum he may think proper, to defray incidental expenses.

Wake Forest Clay Club.—Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of Wake Forest assembled at Forestville, on Friday last, for the purpose of erecting a Log Cabin.—The building was completed by the enthusiastic Whigs present, no incident occurring to mar the harmony or joyousness of the scene. The Cabin is located in a Clay soil, in sight of the Depot, and immediately on the Rail Road, so that when Mr. Clay passes to and from this City he will be greeted by the deafening shouts of the whole-souled Whigs of the Forest. One of them, writing to us, says—"We have enlisted for the war, and are determined to do battle for the cause, until we successfully aid in correcting the long catalogue of Executive misdeeds and usurpation, and bring back the Administration of the Government to its former purity."

After building the Cabin, a Clay Club was duly organized, by the appointment of the following Officers, viz: John W. Harris, President; William Crenshaw, William P. Terrell, Robert E. Harris, Gen. Daniel S. Crenshaw, Vice Presidents; Major R. A. Harrison and John Suit, Secretaries.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Senator Buchanan is held up by the "Democracy" of his own State as the main author of the existing Tariff, and it is upon "his well-known consistency" that his "Democratic" constituents are of opinion that they "must chiefly rely for its permanency." Witness the following resolution adopted at the Van Buren and Johnson mass meeting held at Harrisburg a few days ago:

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that the present tariff nothing more or less than sufficiently protects the manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and laboring interests of Pennsylvania; and that for its passage we are mainly indebted to the Hon. James Buchanan, and for its permanency we must rely chiefly on his well-known consistency and unchangeable devotion to his native State and its vital interests."

The Dismal Swamp Canal.—Our readers are aware that this public work is now [illegible] a new plan. The improvement to the in[illegible] is improvement to the [illegible] the country is not [illegible] appreciated. It con[illegible] States—North Ca[illegible]ryland, Delaware, [illegible] New York, [illegible] the New [illegible]akes, Canada and the [illegible] In time of war it would be [illegible] transportation of troops, mu[illegible], &c. and at this time a large [illegible]ng commerce finds an outlet [illegible]waters.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the Raleigh Standard, an article headed, "*Henry Clay the friend of Aaron Burr*," the design of which was, evidently, to produce the impression that Mr. Clay was in some way or other criminally connected with Burr in his unhallowed purposes. "It appears," says the Standard, "from the following letter, (quoting a letter from Aaron Burr to Mr. Clay, *his Counsel*,) that Mr. Clay "espoused his cause, and was *his friend*." It is well known to most reading people, but not it is presumable to the editor of the Standard, that Mr. Clay was retained as counsel by Burr when his affair was before the grand jury in Kentucky. It was on that occasion that the letter in question was written, and it is referred to in the various memoirs of Mr. Clay.

The poor effort of the Standard to cast a moment's shade on Mr. Clay from this letter, was brought to our mind by reading the annexed paragraph in Kendall's Life of Jackson, an authority that the Standard will not, we trust, cavil at. Why, Mr. Clay's conduct in that affair, instead of being in the least dubious, or mysterious, was in a remarkable degree unselfish and patriotic. He would not consent to defend a man, even *professionally*, accused of the heinous crime of treason, unless that man would make a solemn declaration of his innocence.

From Kendall's Life of Jackson.

On this occasion Col. Burr applied to Henry Clay, who had recently been elected a member of Congress, to act as his counsel. Although Mr. Clay had previously been employed by him in that capacity, he required his client to make a solemn declaration as to his purposes in reference to the integrity of the Union, before he would consent to continue in his service. This requisition Burr complied with, in a letter, dated December 1st, 1806.—(The letter published by the Standard.)

If we were to hazard a guess upon the subject, it would be that it was from this very Kendall's Life of Jackson, that the Standard obtained the means to slander Mr. Clay. It saw the matter there fairly stated by Kendall, but chose to suppress part of the truth, so as to defame Mr. Clay. We once thought that Kendall could'nt be beat at lying, but we find we were mistaken.—*Observer.*

Murder.—On last Sunday morning, a negro boy named Charles, fourteen or fifteen years of age, deliberately shot his brother, named Adonis, a man twenty-seven or eight years old, with a pistol loaded with two balls, causing his death in a few minutes. They had quarrelled the day before. Whilst another brother was trying to take Charles, directly after the murderous act, he shot at him likewise with a second pistol which he had concealed, but without effect. Charles is in jail. The man killed belonged to Mr. P. K. Dickinson, as does the murderer.

In investigating the affair, it was discovered that a number of small black boys about town had pistols in their possession, which they have been in the habit of sporting with, firing at marks &c., in retired places. They were purchased, they say, and as is otherwise well ascertained, from certain men in town, who it appears have been in the practise of selling fire-arms to the slave population. Against these violators of the law, and disturbers of the peace, a highly excited feeling justly exists in the community. So much so indeed, that one of the largest public meetings of the citizens we ever witnessed convened yesterday at a few hours notice, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken to enforce the laws in their utmost rigor, and to visit justice upon the offenders.—*Wilming. Chron.*

The Evening Post and the Journal of Commerce both quote the following from Thompson's Bank Reporter:—

"We have followed the business of exchanging money in Wall street for ten years, and at no period has exchange been so low as at present."

But observe at what cost. Over $5,000,000 in specie has left the New York Banks since August, to be freighted, carted, and insured upon, and risqued, South and West, which will come directly back here as the Spring and Summer Trade opens. The U. S. Bank did all this business at ¼ to ½ per cent., without this useless expensive transportation forward and back of five millions of specie.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Plebeian is never at a loss for facts, but invents them with great facility. Thus it says—

"Prices of Manufactures generally are daily growing dearer, and the prices of Agricultural products generally are growing less."

Now it is true that some descriptions of Manufactures have recently risen, owing in part to a large improvement in the price of raw materials, and in part to the general improvement in the condition of things which the New Tariff has caused, making a demand for more goods than had been provided; but, so far as the present prices exceed the cost of production they can be but temporary, and must soon be cut down by the consequent increased activity of production. But it is most *untrue* that "the prices of Agricultural Produce are daily growing less." On the contrary, Cotton has advanced 30 per cent.; Wool 25 to 37; Pork (in the grower's hands) full 30; Beef 12, &c. &c. since last fall. What can The Plebeian mean?—*New York Tribune.*

No use for Humanity.—The Nashua Telegraph, in allusion to the *talking* machine, facetiously remarks: "There will soon be no use for humanity. Machines have been invented for about every thing. When that for setting types is completed, we do not see but what the human family may as well *adjourn*. There will be but precious little for them to do if they stay here. The whole process of civilization will go on without them."

Between the *Deaths* and *Marriages* in Newark Daily of the 1st instant, appears this notice:

"UNMARRIED.

"At the January Term of the Court of Chancery of this State, THOMAS J. GEURIN and JANE, his wife, of the county of Morris, were divorced by a decree of said Court."

A distinguished writer says: "There is but one passage in the Bible where girls are commanded to kiss the men; and that is in the golden rule: 'Whatsoever ye would that *men* should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'"

Mr. Clay.—Gen. Duff Green, of the N. Y. "Republic," says:—"It is assumed by the partizans of Mr. Van Buren that he will be nominated by the Baltimore convention. If so, no sane person can doubt the election of Mr. Clay, and he will be elected because it is impossible to rally the democratic party in support of Mr. Van Buren, whose nomination will have been produced by a combination of political managers, organized in the large state of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, for the purpose of seizing upon, and distributing among themselves the patronage of the government.'

The editor of the *Southern Chronicle* has been shewn a letter from Mr. Clay, probably addressed to Col. Preston of Columbia, in which he says: "I intend to leave Mobile about the 1st of March, and I wish to reach Raleigh about the 10th April. I suppose I will pass through Macon, Milledgeville, Augusta and Savannah. On leaving Georgia, I purpose passing to Charleston, and thence to Columbia, where I think I shall arrive about the 25th March."

The Whig Convention assembled in Richmond yesterday. We learn that a large number of delegates have already arrived, and that the Convention bids fair to be numerously attended. The Star of yesterday says:—"It would have done your heart good to see the hosts of sturdy, hearty, fine looking men, who entered the city in long cavalcades, on horseback, yesterday, to attend the Convention, which meets to day. They had the true Republican look, and beat out our *Democratic* friends ten to one. It will be a body of the "bone and sinew" worth looking at. We promise them and the citizens the most stirring sight and interesting season, that our friends have yet enjoyed in public meeting. Several of the most distinguished friends of Harry of the West are expected to be present, during the Convention. The true spirit is running through the land like wild fire."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Rejections by the Senate.—The vote for rejecting J. C. Spencer, as Judge, was 26 to 21—the 21 as reported, mostly Whigs. Secretary Porter's vote was only *three* for confirming, to some forty odd against it! Henshaw's was 8 for, to forty against! Isaac Hill's was pretty nigh unanimous for rejection, and Profitt was *unanimously* rejected!

These are unprecedented facts. They prove that, disregarding party, the Senate have exercised their high responsibility by the rule of the Jeffersonian tests—is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution? In these scales the rejected have been weighed, and have kicked the beam. Faithless to all parties, the rejected have found support in their hour of need from none. Making politics a trade and notoriously prostituting their pretended principles to the acquisition of place, they have met with a retribution deserved, swift and signal. The Senate deserves the loud and grateful applause, and acclamations of the people. It is the noblest and most downright blow yet struck at "modern corruption." It was a blow due to the almost unanimous wishes and sentiment of the people of the whole Union, who have seen with universal disgust their high places, offices and trusts, distributed by a dynasty whom *they* did not seat in power, among Renegades and Bargain-makers, while the high and virtuous talent of the country, of both political parties, was slighted because it would not cringe, or because, in the words of Lady Fairfax, it was "too honest to be there."—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Calhoun's reference to the late *Abolition* movements is significant of his course towards Mr. Van Buren. The Enquirer is endeavouring to break the force of this allusion—but he cannot do it. The facts are too glaring either to be *slurred over* or *got over*. "The 21st rule" survived *a Whig Congress*, a Congress the majority of which had always been charged with hostility to the South on the question of Abolition. But no sooner does *a Democratic Congress*, a Congress of the South's "*natural allies*," meet, than the flood gates of debate on Abolition are raised, and every indication given that the 21st rule will be repealed.

In this work Mr. Van Buren's influential friends are prominently engaged, and every sign of the times tells us, that if the Abolitionists are not wooed and won for Mr. Van Buren, it will not be because his friends are not ardent suitors for their favour.—*Ib.*

Atrocious Murder.—We learn from a Correspondent, that a most atrocious murder was committed in the lower part of Johnston County, a few nights ago, on the person of Mr. Robert Applewhite, of Wayne, by Braswell Thomas, a free man of colour. The murderer, who is said to be nearly 60 years of age, immediately fled, and is supposed to have come with his wife, in the direction of this City.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Weller, of Ohio.—This individual seems to be the blackguard, *par excellence*, of the present Congress. After calling Mr. Stewart, a gentleman about 60 years old, and a member of long standing in the Church, *a liar* several times on the floor of the House, subsequently made an attack upon an unarmed man, the Reporter of the "Baltimore Patriot," and being much the stronger man, violently beat him. Mr. Shriver, the assailed man, challenged Mr. Weller, and sent his message by a gentleman well known for his firmness and courage. The poltroon, Weller, refused to fight, but declared that he was impelled to this determination by no motives of disrespect towards Mr. Shriver *or any of his friends!—Ib.*

More Fighting in Washington.—We understand that a Mr. Brown, one of the Reporters of the Globe, and Mr. Hart, the correspondent of the N. York Evening Post, had a fight at Washington on Friday last. Both parties seem to have forgotten their kindred political sentiments in their personal difficulties. We are sorry to see that the example of some of the M. C.'s has become contagious.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Alston's Adm'x. *v.* Jackson, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Brannock *v.* Boulding, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in King *v.* Lindsay, in Equity, from Guilford, affirming the decree below. Also, in Freeman *v.* Eatman, in Equity, from Wake, declaring the defendant bound to perform the contract. Also, in Malcom & Gaul *v.* Purnell, in Equity, from Halifax, declaring that there is no error in the decree.

By Daniel, J. In *deu ex dem.* Wallace *v.* Corpt, from Bladen, affirming the order of the Court below. Also, in Locke *v.* Gidds, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McCastern & Allen *v.* Quin's Adm. from Cleaveland, setting aside the nonsuit and directing judgment for Plaintiffs. Also, in Dalrymple *v.* Curry, in Equity from Moore, declaring error in the decree below. Also, in Ellison *v.* Jones, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Roberts & Hinton *v.* Jones, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Arrington *v.* Smith, from Wake, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Lister *v.* Skinner, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

We take pleasure in announcing that the Hon. Amos Abbott, of Andover, the Whig candidate, has been elected member of Congress from the third district of the State of Massachusetts, by a majority of 63 votes. The representation in Congress from that State is now complete.

Loco Foco Simplicity.—The Rev. O. A. Brownson, one of the philosophic class of Loco Focos, seems to have been read out of the Democratic party by the Globe—an exclusion to which he considerably demurs. He has been obliged to resort to the columns of the National Intelligencer, in consequence of being refused by the Globe the privilege of inserting a defence to the attacks on him in that paper. To show the extreme simplicity and ignorance of the transcendental portion of the Loco Focos, we copy from Mr. Brownson's article in the Intelligencer the following queries—premising that Mr. Brownson asks them with gravity and with apparent sincerity:—

"Is it *Democratic* to invent odious doctrines and swear them upon a man who has no connexion with them, for the sake of destroying his character, and perhaps taking away the means on which he relies for an honorable support for himself and family?

"Is it the duty of the organ of the Democratic party to blacken the character of every member of the party, who chooses to exercise a little independence of thought, and to prefer the good of his country to the success of his party?

"Does Van Burenism demand this?"

We wonder where Mr. Brownson has been sleeping since Loco Focoism first had its origin. If history means any thing, it very plainly shows that the principal duty not only of the Globe, but the Albany Argus, Richmond Enquirer, and all the minor lights and official organs, have made it their principal duty—a duty, too, for which they have been paid roundly by the party, to "invent odious doctrines and swear them upon men who have had no connexion with them"—and that "taking away the means on which many men rely for an honorable support of themselves and families" is not only the doctrine which these organs profess openly and boldly but the advocacy of them is the very grounds on which they rely for support. Did Mr. Brownson never hear that Mr. Marcy when avowing the doctrines of the "Democratic" party in his seat in the Senate of the United States declared that "to the victor belonged the spoils" and that Mr. Van Buren and the other members of a certain body called the Albany Regency claimed credit for the boldness of the avowal?

Did Mr. Brownson ever hear of a democratic piece of news invented and "sworn upon" Mr. Clay relative to a coalition with Mr. Adams in or about the year 1825 or 1826, the falsity of which was confessed by its *democratic* author under his own hand and seal, after it had accomplished its purpose of greatly injuring if not "destroying" the character of those eminent men for a time?

Is the history of a certain communication known as the "East Room letter" but written by the Hon. Mr. Benton, in which the furniture of that apartment is enumerated and set forth as having been seen on the first of January at the President's levee by the writer, and described as most extravagant and expensive, and as unbecoming any but a royal Government, when at the very day there was not a piece of furniture any where within the walls of the "East room" and the whole story was a wilful fabrication, subsequently acknowledged to be such by the Richmond Enquirer who gave it publicity: is this history we say unknown to Mr. O. A. Brownson? Did this infamous falsehood injure the credit or standing of Mr. Benton with the democratic party? Is not this single fact good evidence that "to invent" odious falsehoods, is perfectly democratic? Mr. Brownson also inquires, "does Van Burenism demand this?" We think he ought to know *now* at least, if his honest simplicity has prevented his knowing it before.

"The Mississippian says that $6,000 counterfeit warrants have been paid into the State Treasury."

All very natural! Those who would repudiate, certainly would not hesitate to counterfeit.

Judge Butler.—We published, some time since, an article from the New York Express, stating that this gentleman had joined the Clay Club. We find it contradicted in the South Carolina papers. The Judge does not think it becomes his station to mingle in party strife. He is represented moreover as a Democrat.

Reporters.—The editor of the New York Sun, in commenting on the affair in Congress, on Friday last, and censuring moderately the Reporters, says:

"Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, approximating the nearest to Dr. Johnson, has never, in a long period of Congressional reporting, experienced any serious difficulty with members."

Never was there a man of more gentlemanly bearing than Mr. Gales—never was Reporter more able, more courteous, more just; and yet it once happened to that distinguished Reporter and able Editor, that a waspish member of Congress took offence at his reports, and brought in a resolution to dismiss him from the Reporter's seat. There was good sense enough in the House to prevent this outrage, and we incline to the belief that the good sense is not all departed.—*U. S. Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE CLAY CLUB

Will hold its next regular meeting on Monday Evening next, at the Town Hall.

Feby 14.

MAILS SINCE OUR LAST.—On Thursday, none North of Raleigh. On Friday, none. On Saturday, three, leaving two behind. On Sunday, none. On Monday, none. On Tuesday, three of the five due. To-day, one—two behind still.

We had nothing by yesterday's mail from Raleigh, relative to the appointment of Supreme Court Judge by the Council of State, which met on Monday for that and other purposes.

AN INVETERATE OFFICE-SEEKER.—We have had numerous inquiries as to the Secretaryship of the Navy, and why Gen. Saunders has not yet been appointed to that office,—which it was understood he was to have, on the authority of no less a man than Senator Haywood. We think we can explain *the why*.

Just about the time that the General had got Mr. Tyler to the sticking point, ready to nominate him to the Senate, the vacancy occurred upon our Supreme Court Bench, by the death of Judge Gaston. The Gen'l was here placed in the condition of the ox between two bundles of hay. He did n't know which to take. A nice calculation satisfied him, however, that $2,500 a year, at home, for life, was better than 6,000 a year, at Washington, for one year only. So he set about pulling the wires for the Judgeship, leaving the Secretaryship for a *dernier resort*. We think his chance *rather* slim for the Judgeship, so he may yet be located for a year at Washington.

P. S. Some friend of the General's would do him an especial favor to inform him, that one of our citizens, who holds a valuable office, was quite ill a few days ago, (may Heaven spare his life for many years!) and that he is not yet restored to health. If both the other strings to his bow should break, here *may be* a chance.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.—The letter of Mr. Webster to his friends in New Hampshire who nominated him for President, is published. The following is the last and important part of it:—

"It is now more than thirty years since you and your fellow-citizens of New Hampshire assigned me a part in political affairs. My public conduct since that period is known. My opinions on the great questions now most interesting to the country are known. The constitutional principles which I have endeavored to maintain are also known. If those principles and those opinions, now not likely to be materially changed, should recommend me to further marks of public regard and confidence, I should not withhold myself from compliance with the general will. But I have no pretensions of my own to bring forward, and trust that no friends of mine would at any time use my name for the purpose of preventing harmony among those whose general political opinions concur, or for any cause whatever but a conscientious regard to the good of the country.

"It is obvious, gentlemen, that at the present moment the tendency of opinion among those to be represented in the Convention is generally and strongly set in another direction. I think it my duty, therefore, under existing circumstances, to request those who may feel a preference for me not to indulge in that preference, nor oppose any obstacle to the leading wishes of political friends, or to united and cordial efforts for the accomplishment of those wishes.

"The election of the next autumn must involve in general the same principles and the same questions as belonged to that of 1840. The cause, I conceive to be the true cause of the country, its permanent prosperity, and all its great interests; the cause of its peace and its honor; the cause of good government, true liberty, and the preservation and integrity of the Constitution; and none should despair of its success."

Col. Johnson has written a letter to the Globe, declaring his willingness to take either office which the people may give him—President or Vice President. "Should it (says he) be the pleasure of the convention to nominate me for the first office, I should accept the honor with gratitude and reluctance. I should accept of the second with thanks and with pleasure; and am willing to take my position among the rank and file, if such be the pleasure of the convention, without a murmur."

NEW SENATOR.—The Legislature of Louisiana has elected Henry Johnson, Whig, formerly Governor of the State, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Judge Porter. The vote was for Johnson 39, Walker, Loco, 36, and 2 blanks.

A letter to the Editor from Granville county, says,

"The prospects of Clay and Graham are brightening in this county. You will not hear next August of any Locos going to the Legislature from Granville."

So mote it be!

We have received valuable public documents lately from Messrs. Haywood of the Senate, and Deberry, Barringer, and Clingman, of the House, to whom our thanks are tendered.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.—We intended in our last to call the attention of the public to the Course of Lectures on Chemistry by the Rev. Mr. Colton.—We are glad to find that the first of the series was well attended.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Permit me to call your attention for a few minutes to the Chemical Lecture delivered by Mr. Colton last Thursday night. As this was the first of the Course, he gave a condensed history of the science, and the received theories relating to combustion before the discovery of oxygen by Dr. Priestly, and with his characteristic clearness exposed the fallacy of a principle called phlogistion. The discoveories of the supporters of combustion, to-wit: oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and bromine, broke the chain of reasoning by which this false system was upheld, and left it to the inventive genius of Lavoirson to discover the present simple and correct one. His explanation of the most simple processes of burning that we witness every day, was such as to create a deep interest in the minds of the audience, and showed that those experiments we are accustomed to see every hour in our lives, such as burning a candle, kindling a fire, &c., are really chemical experiments of an interesting character. He had prepared and was preparing several jars of oxygen and chlorine gas, the properties of which he illustrated by several experiments, as the burning of sulphur, iron, and several other substances in oxygen. The combustion of the former produced a most beautiful blue flame, without any of the suffocating effects we are accustomed to experience, and the flames of burning iron were too intense for the naked eye. But it is as difficult to give a correct idea of the beauty of chemical experiments by a written description, as to describe the beauties of a rainbow or a fine painting to a blind man.

MEXICO.—A Treaty of Peace has been concluded between Mexico and Yucatan, one of her revolted Provinces, by which the Province returns to its allegiance, with conditions of partial independence.

Mr. Clay's Visit.—We have the pleasure of stating, that a Letter has been received from Mr. Clay, at New Orleans, conveying the information that he will be in Raleigh on Friday, the 12th of April. We know not whether it occurred to Mr. Clay, but the fact that the day of his arrival will be the anniversary of his birth, is an agreeable, and, if accidental, a most singular coincidence.—The numerous ardent admirers of this great man throughout the State, have now two months in which to make their arrangements for visiting our City at the interesting period of his sojourn.—*Raleigh Register.*

JUDGE GASTON.—The proceedings of the citizens and Bar of Washington, N. C., are particularly interesting. The first was favored with eloquent speeches from Dr. D. C. Freeman, Henry S. Clark, Esq., and Hon. Edward Stanly, which have been published by request of the meeting. The speech of Mr. Stanly is in his very best manner, abounding with that deep feeling produced by the recollection of the friendship of the dead for himself and his noble father, the lamented John Stanly. The following paragraph states a fact not heretofore known, we believe:

"I have spoken of his services in Congress. Often have I had my pride as a North Carolinian gratified, by hearing the first men of our country, of different parties, speak in high terms of Judge Gaston. Clay, Calhoun, Sergeant, the late Judge Hopkinson of Philadelphia, Webster, and others, are some of those with whom Judge Gaston was in public life, and Sir, "there were giants in those days." These and others, known throughout the whole country, have testified to the ability, the learning, and the irreproachable character of Judge Gaston.

"It is also within my own knowledge, that the lamented Harrison entertained high respect and regard for him, and desired that he should be a member of his cabinet. But Judge Gaston preferred to remain in the service of his State. And not by those only who served with him in public stations, was he esteemed and appreciated. I have been beyond the Alleghany mountains, and the Mississippi; and in all circles, wherever North Carolina was mentioned, the name of William Gaston was known and honored."

One of the resolutions adopted recommends the erection, by voluntary subscriptions of the people, of a monument to his memory at Raleigh,—a proposition which we most heartily second, and which we trust the citizens of Raleigh will take steps to carry into effect.

THE REVENUE.—*What has the Whig Tariff done?*—The receipts at the New York Custom House during the month of January just past, have amounted to $1,876,000,—nearly four times as much as was received during the month of January 1843, and wanting but $4,169 of being as much as was collected during the first three months of last year.

How nearly this realizes the predictions of the Locofocos, that the Tariff was destroying Commerce, that the duties were so high that goods could not be imported, and that it would be necessary to *reduce* the duties to raise a revenue,—let the people judge. Every friend to the country must rejoice, we think, to find that there is likely to be a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government, and to put an end to any further resort to the borrowing system, which was commenced by Van Buren, and has been continued ever since.

MR. McDUFFIE PREACHING DISUNION.—At the close of Mr. McDuffie's last Speech on the Tariff, we find the following extraordinary case supposed:—

"Suppose we had three separate confederacies—one in the Southwest, embracing the producing States; one in the Northwest, embracing the grain-growing States; and the Northeast, embracing the manufacturing States. What would be the effect on the relative positions of those sections? If the gentleman would look at this picture and then at that, he would find the actual picture, in regard to the other, as Hyperion to a satyr. What would be our condition in the South if we were remitted to our rights of self-government, which, for twenty years, we have lost in this respect! Why, sir, we would export a hundred millions of dollars worth in cotton, rice, and tobacco. We would have a balance of trade, by bringing back one hundred and twenty millions in merchandise. And a duty of ten per cent. would give us a revenue of twelve millions of dollars. This revenue would be derived from an import duty of ten per cent. instead of forty, and by the products of one third of the people of the United States. This would enable us to live in some comfort.

"What would be the situation of the Northeastern manufacturers? Would they call for protection?—They might call on their Government for it, but the call would be like that of Owen Glendower.

"The States composing that confederacy would not allow it. They go or it now because the burden falls on other portions of the country. What would be their situation? They would import fifteen millions, and, if they imposed a duty of forty per cent. for revenue, it would give them six millions of dollars. If they went to direct taxes, they could not raise more than three millions, without the greatest burden.

"What would become of the West? Would they give forty per cent. more for goods from the East than they could get them for from the ports of South. The South would supply all the nations around them, and the whole product of the West would seek a market through the Gulf ports. The imagination of man could not picture a more brilliant destiny than this for the Southwest. They would have found the philosopher's stone. A vast change would take place in their condition. The change would not be less serviceable, and it would be disastrous to the Northeast. The burden of twelve millions thus raised by the South would be expended in refreshing showers upon the South. Now all the revenue, or two-thirds of it, fell in one everlasting shower on the Eastern and Northern States. One of the philosophers of modern times had explained how the people of England could maintain a disastrous war with all Europe and prosper at the same time. By borrowing money and spending it at home, she stimulated industry and gave employment to all. They gained more by expenditures than they lost by taxes. It was supposed when peace took place that prosperity would increase, but a depression followed. What was it that then produced a depression in all branches of industry? Why, that Government had ceased to expend sixty or seventy millions a year.

"Now, suppose you apply that to the United States. It was a temporary benefit to a contemporary generation, but was to fall with crushing effect on posterity. Now, the Western States occupied the relation to the Union that posterity did to the generation benefited by the war. The difference was here, that the burden was not limited to war, but it was to be imposed perpetually. It could not be remedied, but be prevented as a ground of exemption from unjust taxation. Massachusetts, under this system of separate confederacies, would not have the benefit of the expenditure of the revenue of the whole country; only what she raised herself would be expended amongst her people.

"This state of things would reverse the relative positions of the North and the South. Where now was universal prosperity would by universal desolation. If a traveller viewing this awful scene of desolation and distress in the North, should ask what monster of tyranny had caused it he would be told that they had simply lost the power of tyrannizing over and plundering others. When he came to the South, to our poor cities, whose streets were lately grown over with grass, he would behold the wealth and prosperity of Boston and New York transferred to them. By what magic, he would ask, was this done? He would be told that it was simply by leaving to the South the fruits of her own industry. He would bring his remarks to a close by requesting Senators to ask their own consciences whether he had exaggerated this picture!"

We have copied the above in the hope that it will call forth the unqualified condemnation of the whole people of the South, and particularly of North Carolina. Such a deliberate scheme of disunion, presented in the most attractive colours for the South and West, and accompanied by an unconcealed exultation at the supposed ruin and desolation it would visit upon the North, has never, we venture to assert, been presented to the people of this country even by the most rabid fanatic who has flourished either in the Halls of Congress or elsewhere.

Is the South prepared to dissolve this glorious Union, even if it were assured of realizing the "brilliant destiny" which Mr. McDuffie's imagination has conjured up? We trust not. We know that she is not.

But how visionary is the picture he has drawn of the relative condition of the three Confederacies which he would carve out of this Union! He says that the Northern Confederacy would import but fifteen millions, and that upon such amount it could not collect revenue sufficient to support its government, but would have to resort to direct taxes. Is this true? Massachusetts alone, which would form but a small part of the Northern Confederacy, has actually imported from other States of this Union, forty millions of dollars worth per annum of cotton, corn, flour, rice, tobacco, &c. &c. If the Union were severed, as Mr. McDuffie evidently desires, all these things would be importations from *foreign* countries.—the Southern Confederacy and the Western Confederacy,—and of course would be liable to duty, and would furnish revenue to support government. This is but a single example of the gross inaccuracy of his statements, and of the disappointment he would be doomed to experience at the failure to realize that desolation and ruin of the North which he anticipates.

But how idle is it to expect, that any people, distinguished, in an extraordinary degree, for intelligence, industry, enterprize, perseverence, and economy, as the people of the North confessedly are, can be brought to ruin by a change of the government! When did those qualities fail to make a rich and powerful people? Never! And Mr. McDuffie need not imagine that New England will be an exception.

What would the country gain by disunion? Not to speak of the expense of maintaining three governments, where one now serves,—these three Confederacies, which Mr. McDuffie desires to create, would be perpetually involved in wars,—wars for boundary, wars for abolition, and wars for the thousand real or supposed grievances which would excite people so situated relatively as they would be. Is the prospect a pleasant one, for us of the South, or for any part of the country?

"Frown indignantly upon the first dawning of the spirit of disunion," said the Father of his Country.—So let the people of the South, of the whole Union, frown upon Mr. McDuffie. Let him, as he has lately declared that he would, shake the dust from his feet and depart from the Halls of Congress, never to show himself there again—Traitor as he is—not to any party or State only—but to that glorious Union which every Patriot should uphold by word or deed against all the world.

VAN BUREN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—We do not see the Albany Argus, the especial organ of Mr. Van Buren, and of his party in New York, but the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian furnishes some precious extracts from it, showing how anxiously the party is courting the Abolitionists, and how they expect to carry certain States by the aid of the fanatics, which is to be secured by the repeal, *by a Locofoco Congress*, of the 21st Rule, forbidding the reception of abolition petitions. The Argus of the 10th ult. says,—

"The course of the Democratic members of Congress from New York, is evidently not to the taste of the Whig organ of this State. The anticipated repeal of the anti-reception rule by a Democratic House, gives pain and trembling to the prospects of Clay Whiggery in this State. But a few days since, the Whigs were hoping, if that rule was continued under the present House, to wheedle the Abolitionists of the Northern States into the support of the Whig candidate; but if it is rescinded now, this will be impossible. The abolitionists will vote their own candidates, and thus doom Whiggery to an inevitable defeat in the canvass of '44. The Journal also says: "that the 21st rule owes its creation and continuance to Van Burenism." This is a gross mistake, or rather a wilful perversion. The last House, which passed Mr. Clay's two bank bills, and the distribution law, was Whig to the core—nearly two to one; and yet that House adhered to the anti-petition rule, now so lustily condemned by the Evening Journal."

"Thus far the public expressions in this State are most decidedly in favor of rescinding the 21st rule, and the enlightened course of their Representatives on this question, will be sustained by their intelligent constituents. Here, it is well known that this infringement of the right of petition has added an increased power to Abolitionism, which it could not have attained, had not the sacred right of petition been, on account of this restriction, blended with the agitation of Abolition. We believe that the South will receive as much advantage as the North from the discontinuance of the anti-reception rule."

The Jeffersonian thereupon scolds "Messrs. Beardsley, Davis, and other professed Democrats from New York, and some of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Democrats," as "base apostates," as "tariff abolitionists," &c. &c.

"Does Mr. Van Buren (says the Jeffersonian,) sanction this shameful apostacy? We are told that if the present Democratic House of Representatives repeals the 21st rule, and lets in the flood of abolition petitions, *the whigs will lose the abolition vote in New York*, and the Northern States:—Then, of course Mr. Van Buren and his party must gain it! This is the plain english of the *Argus's* article. And how painful does it render the position of every true Democrat towards him."

"Unless Beardsley and Davis, and their coworkers in Congress, are denounced by the party, we may as well give up the ensuing canvass in advance."

To-be-sure Mr. Van Buren sanctions the course of his friends, and what is more, the whole Locofoco party at the North equally sanctions it. Where has a voice been raised in its condemnation? No where North of Delaware. And so in this first instance in which Van has found that he can make any thing by deserting his Southern brethren, they are deserted, without scruple. And yet he will make any amount of *professions* of devotion to the South.

The following, which has just come to hand, is a still more pregnant sign of the friendship of Van Burenism for the South:—

HOW LOCO-FOCOISM ELECTIONEERS.

The following paragraph, from the *Manchester* (N. H.) *Democrat*, will serve to give our readers an idea of how that portion of the Northern Loco-Foco Press less observed by the South is preparing to wage the battle: (The Italics and capitals are just as we find them in the Democrat:)

"*Be it remembered!*—That *HENRY CLAY*, the farmer of Ashland, cultivates his fields by *SLAVE LABOR*, and that the sound of the *LASH UPON THE BACKS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN* is daily heard on his premises, and the toil and sweat of his *SLAVES* enables him to pass his days and nights in one continued scene of *GAMBLING and DEBAUCHERY!!*"

Here is one truth stated—to wit, that Mr. Clay holds slaves—and on the strength of it the abominable lies about '*the sound of the lash*,' '*gambling*,' '*debauchery*,' &c. are imposed on the Laboring People of New-Hampshire to make them hate and abhor Mr. Clay.—*New York Tribune.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 5th, Mr. Hannegan introduced resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, in favor of "the immediate occupation, organization, and defence, of Oregon Territory, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," as rightfully belonging to the U. States, and to the subjugation and conversion of which "the insatiate avarice and grasping spirit of the British government seems already directed."

Mr. Evans spoke about 2 hours in reply to Mr. McDuffie on the Tariff, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

On Tuesday, Mr. Allen endeavored to get up the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, but, though it was stated that it was perfectly well understood that the bill was to pass, other business had precedence.

After the usual morning business, Mr. Evans concluded his reply to Mr. McDuffie on the Tariff, particularly to that portion of his speech in relation to the three Confederacies into which he would divide the Union.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berrien presented resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, dissenting from those of Massachusetts in regard to representation, as a gross violation of the faith pledged on the adoption of the Constitution.

After other morning business, Mr. Woodbury spoke on the Tariff, of course against the present act.

On Thursday, Mr. Woodbury continued and closed his speech.

[This is the latest news we have from Washington.]

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 3d, Mr. Belser and Mr. Payne, both of Ala. made statements in regard to a falsehood of the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, who had represented them as bullies, standing by and encouraging the assault of Mr. Weller upon Mr. Shriver. These gentlemen denied knowing any thing of the quarrel until it had terminated in blows, and then Mr. Belser took no part in it. Mr. Payne admitted that he had forbidden interference after the fight began, and that finally he had pulled Weller off Shriver. They fully established their statements by the testimony of others; and both uttered violent threats against the writer of the letter, who, however, they stated, had left the city.

Most of the day was spent on a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines, of the U. S. Schr. Grampus, lost at sea last year.

On motion of Mr. Rayner,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening a direct communication between the waters of the Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, at or near Nag's Head.

On Monday, a number of petitions &c. were presented, among which Mr. Adams offered the celebrated resolutions of Massachusetts in relation to representation. Mr. Burt of S. C. objected to their reception, and debate arising, the Speaker decided that the question must lie over. Mr. Adams moved to suspend the Rules so as to debate the question now. Negatived, 91 to 74. Mr. A. then presented two memorials to the same purport from New York, the reception of which was also objected to, and the objection sustained by the House, 75 to 73.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hammett spoke in favor of the 21st Rule.

The question in relation to the right to seats of the members from Georgia, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Missouri, who were elected under the General Ticket laws of those States, in defiance of the law of Congress, directing the elections to be by Districts, was taken up, and Mr. Elmer opened the debate in favor of their right.

On Wednesday, in conformity with the unanimous invitation heretofore given by the House, Mrs. Madison came within the Hall, and took a seat near the Clerk's table, on the right of the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Elmer finished his speech on the case of the Four States. He was followed by Mr. Belser against the right to seats; and Messrs. Dillingham, Woodward, Milton Brown and Collamer, each occupied his hour.

On Thursday, the subject was continued, and Messrs. Beardsley, G. W. Jones, Smith, Grider, and Newton, spoke.

A VISIONARY.—Mr. McDuffie says,—

"The Senator had told us that the price of cotton was regulated by supply and demand, and not by legislation: and that the demand would be regulated by the capacity of other nations to buy. He admitted this; and if the Government of the United States would cease to lay its hand on the commerce of this country, the imagination of man would not be able to grasp the extent of the demand for raw cotton in England, in Germany, and in Russia. If we had free trade the whole country, from the Potomac to the Rio del Norte, would not produce enough for the demand of the world."

It is a curious fact, that now, whilst cotton is from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than it was last year, the demand, both in this country and in Europe, is increased and increasing. One such *fact* is worth a thousand bold assertions.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—The Globe says,—

"No man, we believe, in Congress, has observed the courtesies of debate more carefully than Mr. Weller, during the several terms he has served. No one, we believe, has passed through the violent collisions of party strife with less exacerbation of feeling."

If Weller be the best, what must the others be?

Does the Raleigh Standard recollect its argument last Summer, when Cotton was at its lowest, that it was the Tariff that had depressed the price? If so, we would be glad to learn whether it thinks that the same Tariff has now raised the price?

We contended, at that time, that it was the immense stock of cotton on hand, mainly, that had reduced the price; as we now contend, that it is the apprehension of a short crop, mainly, that has raised it. But the Standard would not listen to us then, and to be consistent it should stick to it still, that the Tariff is responsonsible for the rise as well as the fall.

Mr. M. C. Pendleton has disposed of the establishment of the Salisbury Watchman, to Messrs. J. J. Bruner and S. W. James, who will continue it without change of its present Whig politics, and intend in a few weeks to present it in a handsome suit of new type.

NOVEL ENTERPRIZE.—The people of Boston cut a Canal through the ice, 60 feet wide and 8 miles long, to enable the Steamer Britannia to get to sea. It was thought doubtful whether after to sea, whether she could reach ity of ice was so great.

Exchange of St al-
lotment of Circuit re-
cently publish suit
was a
born to Judge
the solicitation of Ju
will of the late Judge Ga
of his Executors, and whose
sence at home is rendered
have, we learn, made an e
Judge Nash will ride the Wil
Judge Manly the Newbern Circ

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship Montezuma arrived at New York on Monday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, without any fall in prices, closed somewhat more heavily in the week ending the 6th January.

The British funds continued to advance. The London Spectator of the 9th says that the great abundance of money renders it certain that the three and a half per cent. stocks would be paid off, as bearing *too high* an interest.

The London Times of the 6th says the revenue is, upon the whole, satisfactory. That for the year just ended, as compared with the preceding one, exhibits an increase of £5,742,378—the whole revenue for the year being £50,071,943, (equal to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars!)

In the case of Mr. O'Connell the special jury were drawn on the 4th of January—forty-eight in number, of whom twenty-four were to be fixed on the next day. Those cognizant of the political feeling of the jurors thus rank them: 37 *Conservative* and 11 Radical. Mr. O'Connell has been making triumphant progress through some parts of Ireland previously to the commencement of the trials.

The British Government has negotiated a Treaty with China, securing to all other nations the same privileges of trade as to the British themselves.

"*Deception.*—After penning an article headed "Encourage Home Industry," and *sneering* at the Charlotte Jeffersonian as a "*state* free trade paper," the Fayetteville Observer concludes thus:

"Our opinion, which we carry out in practice, is, that it is a man's interest as well as his duty, to buy, even at a little higher price, from the workmen in his own town, *rather than* from a distant town."

"Now, we are informed, that it is a solemn fact, that the editor of the Observer never buys even a coat in his own town, but goes off to the North every Fall, and purchases his clothes there; and then has the face to come home and say he carries his opinion into practice! We have our information from those who ought to know; and we shall see whether it can be controverted. He is a pretty one to sneer at "Free Trade notions."—*North Carolinian.*

The Carolinian's "solemn fact" is all a *fable*, the invention of the Editor himself or of some one no better—perhaps of some wag who has imposed upon his credulity, and slandered us to quiz him. At all events *there is not a word of truth in it*, except in one unimportant particular, to-wit, that the Editor of the Observer "goes off to the North every Fall." His business carries him once a year. But whilst there he rarely expends a dollar for any thing that he can get from the merchants and mechanics of this place. As to his clothes, he obtains them from a very respectable establishment in this town, to which he would advise the Editor of the North Carolinian to apply, when next he engages in such *dignified* employment as prying into his neighbor's business.

GREEN.—The Georgia Constitutionalist calls upon Van Buren and Cass, as the only individuals who will go before the Locofoco Convention, to come out at once with an exposition of their sentiments in regard to the Tariff and Abolition. Has the Editor forgotten how often Van has come out already? His letter to Indiana was in favor of Protection. That to the Richmond Enquirer, written nearly at the same time, but to a different section of the country, was against both the principles and details of the Tariff. What more would the Constitutionalist have? Van is already committed on two sides of the question, and it would tax even his ingenuity to find a third side. Gov. Cass's letter to Indiana is decided in favor of Protection, and it is not likely that he can be induced to change sides. As to Abolition, they are both in favor of the right of petition, and Van has admitted the *right*, though he denies the expediency, of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. And he declared, long ago, that he would not admit any new State into the Union, without making the abolition of slavery "an indispensable condition."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEBRUARY 14.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 33	Mackerel, bf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6½ a 7	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	9 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	9 a 9¾	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 2½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Feathers,	20 a 25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box,	$12½
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	7 a 7½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—The receipts of Cotton in this market have been light since our last paper, and there has been but little change in prices;—sells generally at 9 to 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—The latest sales of turpentine were at 1 87; not a great deal coming in. Tar stands at 90 cents, the last week's quotation.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A good demand continues for all articles comprised under this head. Sales of timber at 5 to 6 dollars for fair quality, 5 dollars for inferior, and 7 for shipping. Sales of flooring boards at 7½, wide do. at 5½, scantling at 4½, R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, 10, 12, and 13, common shingles 1¾ to 2½.

Some lots of lard in kegs were sold at 7½ cts.

The weather has been so bad during the last eight or ten days that but little out door business has been done.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 6.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7½ a 9½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Cotton has fallen from ¼ to ½ cent. Uplands are quoted at 8¾ to 11. Sales small. The Express says that either the Cotton market or the Stock market must give way before long. Things cannot remain as they are. The importations of goods are large, and no produce going out to pay for them—the Cotton speculators holding on determined not to ship at present European prices. It is a struggle between Cotton and Specie, which shall go first. Bills are 109¼ to 109½, which is above par. As soon as a rise takes place in England, which it is supposed will be by the next arrival, Cotton will go forward. There are upwards of 100,000 bales waiting in New York, and half a million in the whole country.

At Charleston, Cotton 8¾ to 10—a reduction of ¼ to ½ cent. Corn 41. Flour 4 75 to 5 75. Bacon 3¾ to 5.

At Columbia, Cotton 8 to 10. Very prime selected lots have sold at 10¼ to 10¾.

At Augusta, Cotton 8½ to 9½. Receipts large and sales small, owing to failures of the mails.

Tot receipts of Cotton 1,020,374 bales against 1,33 st year.

t of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

1.—Schrs. C. E. Thorn from New York,
n Beaufort, N. C. February 1.—Schr.
m Elizabeth City, N. C. 5.—Brigs
om Boston, Packet from Turks Island.
Regulus from New York, Mary from St.

POSTSCRIPT.

The nomination of Mr. Wise as Minister to Brazil, was confirmed on Friday last, by a vote of 30 to 10. Nothing else of interest in Friday's proceedings. The Senate was debating an appropriation for an Insane Asylum; and the House the case of the four nullifying States.

The Richmond Enquirer denies, on the authority of Mr. Van Buren himself, that he is about to decline the contest for the Presidency.

FROM ENGLAND.—An arrival at New York to the 13th ult. Cotton had risen fully ¼d., with large sales. On the 11th, 19,000 bales were sold, and on the 12th, 7,000. The rise is owing to accounts from this country of the short crop. Money plenty; business cheerful. Wheat also had risen.

This news it was supposed would restore cotton in New York to the price before the previous arrival.

MARRIED.

At the residence of John L. McLaurin, of Marlborough District, S. C., on the 25th ult., Mr. JAMES R. McLAURIN, of Richmond county, N. C., to Miss EFFY ANN LUCAS, of that District.

In Cheraw, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Leech, Mr. JOHN SPANN, of Sumter District, to Miss ANASTASIA, daughter of the late Col. R. Macnamara, of Salisbury, N. C.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 20th ult., by James Williams, Esq., Rev. N. BIRD, of Darlington District, S. C., to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of John Steel, Esq., deceased.

At Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 1st inst., by Duncan McLaurin, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON to Miss SARAH McNAIR, daughter of Neill McNair, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Torrence, in Iredell county, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. MARY CHAMBERS, relict of the late David Chambers.

To the whole South and West.

TO you the Southern Literary Messenger, one of *the few* periodicals you have, presents its claims for support. Common consent places it in the front rank of American periodicals; and, reflecting as it does your own image, should you not feel proud to give it that *wide* circulation to which its aims, its success under great obstacles and its merits entitle it? It is published monthly, at only five dollars per annum in advance.

Each number contains 64 pages of *valuable* matter; 16 *pages more than most of the three dollar magazines and twice as much as some of them.* It is thus sufficiently small for a month's reading and large enough to contain a great variety of articles and to admit those of a more important and useful character than are ever found elsewhere. Every subscriber to the Messenger obtains a large book, that will be valuable when years have passed by. *It is the cheapest periodical, for its size and value, in the United States;* and what true son of yours would not contribute something to THE PRINCIPLE of cherishing a Literary organ, *at home*, especially when you have peculiar institutions and feelings of which the Messenger has ever been and will be the able and zealous defender. It has promoted your interests, and to you confidently appeals, for your generous and determined support. We repeat, that we aim at TEN THOUSAND subscribers, a small fraction of those who can easily afford it; and we invoke the aid of every one who has the least sympathy with our efforts. This is the time for subscribers to come in, as we have just commenced the tenth volume.—*Ed. Messenger.*

Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 29, 1843.

Mr. JOHN M. ROSE is Agent for this work in Fayetteville.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Washington Temperance Society will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday Evening next, the 17th instant, at early candle-light. As it will be the last one before the Convention on the 22d inst., a general attendance of Members and Citizens is requested. Arrangements will also be made at that time for the approaching Anniversary of the Society.

February 14, 1844. 93-1w

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93 *f*

FOR SALE.

25 BBLS. HYDRAULIC LIME,
10 do. Roman Cement,
10 do. calcined Plaster,
100 do. Thomastown Lime,
10 do. rotten Plaster for Manure,
100 bushels Hair, for plastering uses,
100,000 BRICK;

All of which I am desirous to exchange for cash. I am also ready to attend to any work in my line, as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, either in Fayetteville or elsewhere.

The subscriber will be found at his shop, nearly opposite the State Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1844. 93-5w

House and Lot at Auction.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by Richard S. Cain, in favor of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 14th of February next, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot formerly occupied by Richard S. Cain, on Maiden Lane and Burgess streets. There is attached to the premises a Kitchen, Carriage House, Well, &c. Terms at Sale.

JOHN H. HALL, *Trustee.*

Jan'y 29, 1844. 91-3w

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and E. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

FOR SALE,

GORDON PORTER,

Madeira and fine old Port WINE,

Common Wines,

Fine Hyson Tea,

6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece. JOHN H. PEARCE.

July 1, 1844. 87tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-tMh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. He is about thirty years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 88-6w

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will copy to [illegible]

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala. [illegible]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.—[IN EQUITY.]

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

[illegible] and wife Elizabeth Bizzell, We[illegible] Caldwell and wife Nancy, [illegible] McGill, Eliza Mc[illegible] Margaret [illegible] McGill and [illegible]

Petition for Partition.

[illegible] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that [illegible] Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judges at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edward [illegible] Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

EDWARD [illegible] TROY, C. & M. E.

[illegible]alsam of Liverwort, for [illegible]oughs, Consumption, &c.

[illegible] supply just received and for Sale at the Book Store.

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1844. 88-6w

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facilty for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.—[IN EQUITY.]

John M. Pegues *versus* Claudius Pegues, John Grady, Charlotte King Adm'x of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King.

Original Bill to March Term, 1844.

It appearing by affidavit, that Charlotte King, Administratrix of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judges at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edward [illegible] Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

EDWARD [illegible] TROY, C. & M. E.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

THREE NOTES OF HAND;—one made by Alex. Johnson and George Holmes, for Twenty-six Dollars and Thirteen and a one-half Cents; another made by Daniel Munroe and Sam'l Johnson, for Eighteen Dollars and Ten Cents; another made by Neill Graham, for Three Dollars and Fifty-four Cents,—all dated December 16th, 1843, and made payable to Daniel M. Turner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 29th, 1843.

DANIEL M. TURNER.

(Test) DUNCAN SHAW, *J. P.*

☞ All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above mentioned Notes, the same having been assigned to me by D. M. Turner, for a specified purpose.

JAMES McFADYEN.

Jan'y 18, 1844. 90-4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday last, 20th inst., from the lot adjoining Drs. Robinson's Shop, between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., a small dark grey Mare, four years old, with black mane and legs, and a small white spot on the left fore leg near the fetlock, with bridle, martingales, saddle and saddle bags on. The bridle and martingales were new, the saddle a little worn, with red girths and small plated stirrups.—There was a Key to Smith's Arithmetic in the saddle bags. Any person finding said mare, or either of the above mentioned articles, will be liberally rewarded by forwarding information either to Mr. Arch'd Graham, Fayetteville, or to myself at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL SINCLAIR.

Jan'y 22, 1844. 90tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

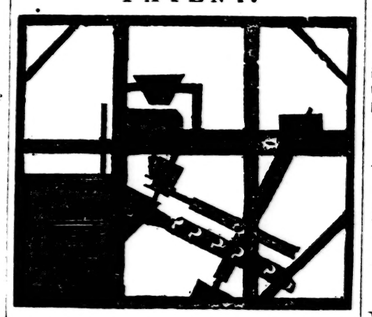
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If those Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is most beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 15.

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock *before* purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarceiy any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilous disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.